

Hawaii Holomua

PROGRESS.

The Life of the Land is Established in Rightness.

HONOLULU, MAR. 26 1894.

GATHERING CLOUDS

The Japanese Begin To Move.

The following interview between the *Examiner* correspondent Mr. Leigh Irvine and Mr. R. W. Irwin, the Hawaiian minister resident in Japan has been forwarded to the *Examiner*:

"I have warned my Government that the best thing to do will be to let the Japanese vote, and they have practically declared to do as I have recommended."

"Why has the Government taken such a stand?"

"They have about concluded that Japanese labor is the only labor that planters can use, because of the treaty which gives the Japanese inspectors an unusual protection and medical inspection. You see the Japanese have the strongest 'favored nation' treaty I ever read, and if Hawaii refuses to grant the rights named in this treaty—all the rights given any alien—the Japanese will withdraw their subjects and denounce the treaty. I go to Japan on business, among other things to notify the Japanese Government that the Provisional Government will recommend living up to the treaty. Of course the contemplated conditions will exclude the coolies, but this Government must give merchants and others who possess qualifications the franchise."

The *Star* has interviewed Minister Hatch and quotes him as saying that "the Government merely informed Minister Irwin that the question of Japanese franchise would be referred to the constitutional convention, with the view of removing discrimination, except in cases of those who have some peculiar claim upon the Government for services rendered."

The intelligent Japanese here, who are wide awake in regard to their rights, fully realize what the expression of Minister Hatch means. The constitutional convention will be composed of representatives of the annexation party in Hawaii. The Japanese, Chinese and Hawaiians, besides all foreigners who are termed "Royalists," are barred from voting. The two first named classes, by a special cause, the two last named, by the absurd which is demanded, and which on the face of it makes all idea of popular government impossible. Who then are to vote? The members of the annexation club and the different leagues including all the Portuguese! A year's residence in the country is necessary which bars out a large number of recent arrivals who form the majority of the white members of the annexation party. The Portuguese registered vote in Hawaii was 2,091 according to the census returns. At the same time was registered 637 Americans, 505 Britishers, 332 Germans, 22 French, 78 Norwegians and 136 "other nationalities," or a total of 1760 "white voters." Out of these 1760 voters the greater number of the 505 Britishers, will not vote, and the Provisional Government is indeed fortunate if it, out of the balance, can muster two thirds. The government in y then if the election is carried fairly be able to depend on say 900 foreign voters against about say 1800 Portuguese voters (some of these having left and some being "Royalists.") The Portuguese belong in sympathies, and affiliations to the anti-missionary American League, and the delegates of that political organization will be nominated all over the country through such a combination. The American League as well as the Portuguese are strongly, and emphatically outspoken against all Asiatics, and the main plank in their platform is to prevent further immigration of Asiatics, and limit the rights of those here as much as possible. The convention will be

composed of the 19 self-elected councillors now in office, and of eighteen delegates to be elected. These, as we have shown will be controlled by the anti Asiatic element, and, among the councillors, there are at three or four who will take a decided stand against any voting privilege being granted to the Japanese. We have in many former issues demonstrated the wrong which the Hawaiian Government has been (and yet is) doing against the Japanese who come here under a treaty which secures them equal rights with the residents of the "most favored nations." Mr. Hatch's assurance to the *Star* that the question of granting the franchise to Japanese, otherwise qualified, will be settled by the constitutional convention, shows beyond any doubt that the Japanese have nothing to hope for, nothing to expect from that body. The anti-Asiatic men will control there, and anybody standing up for the undisputed right of the Japanese will be hooted down and snowed under. The wise and paternal government of Japan has heretofore shown great forbearance in its dealings with Hawaii and the Japanese residents here have kept very quiet, and have patiently awaited further developments. It is not too much to say that such attitude has been adopted through the agency of the Japanese Commissioner Mr. S. F. F. who with rare tact, and diplomatic skill, has understood how to pacify his, not altogether peaceful, countrymen. The outlook now offered to the Japanese showing them that a new constitution will be given at least temporarily to the country, and that their claim for equality again will be ignored, has caused great and open dissatisfaction, and is the immediate source of the labor trouble, now started on Kauai, and which shortly will be felt all over the island and by each and every plantation. An organized strike among the Japanese laborers is a most serious affair. The government cannot undertake to cope with such a move, nor can it afford to lock up and feed 20,000 men who are breaking their contracts! An organized strike will ruin the plantations—and the Japanese leaders fully recognize their power and that they hold the game in their own hands.

The Provisional Government presumably believes that it will control the constitutional convention—or it wouldn't have entered upon the scheme. The method therefore, to satisfy the Japanese is, to make the question of a franchise to them paramount in the platforms or pledges to be adopted by the delegates, and for the government to use all means to secure the election of such delegates as will pledge themselves to favor the Japanese. In the meantime, we should advise the Japanese to exercise a little more patience and go on with their work as heretofore until the convention has decided, if Hawaii shall fulfill its treaty obligations or stand perjured in eyes of Japan and the whole world.

Will Not Vote.

The Hawaiians have no intention to register under the constitutional convention law or to meet at the ballot-box. The Patriotic League has issued notices to the people, and they have been circulated broadcast. The branch leagues on the other islands are all working well, and neither bribery nor blinding will make the loyal Hawaiian forget his country or his honor. The provisional supporters are raising heaven and earth to induce natives to register, and it is therefore advisable that meetings be called, and that leading Hawaiians explain the true situation to their countrymen. Such meetings should be called in the different wards in Honolulu without delay and calm, intelligent men, who can control themselves, and their language, should be entrusted with the talk. We trust this suggestion will be acted on immediately.

THIEVES still haunt the streets of San Francisco. Hessians still haunt the halls of Iolani.

THE Sunday band-concerts have not yet materialized. The League seem to be getting deeper and deeper into the consummation.

THE "ex" Wagner who has had the run of town here, ever since the *coup de main* of Stevens, has been finally retired. The newspapers were, for a wonder, unanimous in a cry for his dismissal. There is another official, in higher grade of whom questions will soon be asked and the newspapers will be unanimous in the call.

"Is REM. Romanism and Religion" so quickly forgotten by the Murray League that they can become bedfellows with their political adversaries? And, 'twas Peter, even he of the golden shekels, he who oft has longed for a "sit" as a soldier of Christ that spake.

WHAT a difference it must have been, to the tourists, on the morning of the arrival of the Australia in port here, last Saturday, especially after having had some remembrance of the Mud-winter fiasco in San Francisco. Here, balmy breezes and all Nature smiling upon them only (the p. g.) man being vile. There, well they are not apt to forget what a detestable climate, they left behind them, and the thugs and thieves.

THE SECRET LEAGUE

And Other Stories, by L. H. Irvine.

HONOLULU, MAR. 8—George Stratmeyer, a prominent citizen, at present an officer in the Custom House, said yesterday:

"I quit the league largely because of the spirit of absolute anarchy which I found cropping out in the meetings, where I heard speeches made by members of the league and applauded by others, wherein it was said that if the Provisional Government should refuse the League further representation it ought to ram its guns down their throats and make the government take their medicine."

The league is the organization which, according to its late leader, Walter G. Smith, originally forced the government to cut off the Queen's revenue and compelled it to barricade the Palace with sandbags and otherwise defy the United States. It was organized and is today led by an Irishman named Timothy Murray, a blacksmith, who has several hundred armed supporters who constitute the chief force on which the government has hitherto depended for its support.

THE LEAGUE'S MISSION IS OVER

Under Walter G. Smith the league would probably have continued as a thorn in the side of the Conservatives, but he has been compelled by the stockholders of his paper to support the Union party, which opposes the League. Therefore the league's mission seems to be about over. Its spirit has practically been snuffed out as if it were merely a sperm candle. Sugar is king in these islands, and the planters have simply decreed that the League must subside and tame down or that its members would be starved into acquiescence, for which reason the more prudent have wisely succumbed to the inevitable. Its membership consisted largely of the hungry masses who in this isolated island world cannot afford to oppose the millionaire. They have no bread and butter anchorage, and are dependent on the planters and their allies for daily food. These facts have been expressed heretofore by W. N. Armstrong, a shrewd attorney, and Hugh Center, a wealthy planter, and they undoubtedly reflect the prevailing belief

among the intelligent people of all parties.

The Royalists now feel that it was a mistake not to have sent two or three representative men to Washington to testify before the Senate Committee. They had the matter under consideration for some weeks, but the capitalists would not come to their rescue, although the cost of sending three men there would not have exceeded \$2,000. There are men among them, such as J. O. Carter, Dr. Trousseau, Charles T. Golek, Paul Neumann and others, who would doubtless have suggested some shrewd questions to the friends of the Provisional Government who testified before the Senate Committee. They would also have flatly contradicted nearly every conclusion in Senator Morgan's resolutions.

Theodore Davies, Princess Kaiulani's guardian, left for England to-day. He says that if the United States should drop the case and the government should refuse to make restitution as demanded by Cleveland the Hawaiian Government would lose its friends in other nations. He looks for a dull outlook in business and for a reign of dissipation which will greatly damage the country.

A rumor was afloat Sunday night to the effect that martial law was to be declared on Monday, but as yet nothing has come of it. The Marshal was seen and denied the rumor, but nevertheless it is believed that there is some truth in it, and that the Government had such an intention. It is known that some fears were felt by the Government that if news of a nature unfavorable to the ex-Queen's cause should arrive the Royalists would make a last desperate attempt to restore the Queen. For this reason the plan of declaring martial law was proposed and the Government was ready to take steps to prevent trouble. A prominent Government official said as much to your correspondent this morning, and also that it was only at the last moment that the idea was abandoned.

The Councils have just elected D. B. Smith, the League's candidate, by a vote of 14 to 3. A communication was received, signed by about twenty of the most prominent members of the Annexation party, recommending his election on the ground of preventing any split in the party. Smith has stated that he has withdrawn his oath to the American League and goes into the Councils bound to no secret organization. It was only on these grounds that he could be elected. The plantations were never before in such straits for labor. They are nearly all short-handed and the contracts of several thousand coolies will expire in a very few months. Two agents leave by today's steamer for the United States to sign Portuguese for plantation service. It is said that there are hundreds of them in California who would be willing to come here on contract.

L. H. IRVINE.

Queens town, Mar. 16—The Cunarder *Lucania*, from New York, arrived this morning. She made the trip in five days, thirteen hours eleven minutes. While the trip is one hour and four minutes longer than that made by the *Campania* in November it really makes a new winter record, as the *Campania's* record of five days, twelve hours and seven minutes was made over the northerly route, which is eighty-two miles shorter. The hourly average time of the *Lucania* was twenty-one and three-quarter knots.

London, Mar. 16—The statement of naval estimates for 1894-95 shows that the total expenditure will be £17,566,100, being an increase of £3,126,000, and forms a part of a programme extending over the next five years. The personnel of the navy will be increased by 6700 men. Seven new first class warships, six cruisers and two sloops-of-war will be commenced at once.

Calcutta, Mar. 16—The expedition against the Abors has arrived safely at Sadya. There will be no further operations until after the rainy season.

Hawaiian Hardware Company.

March 14, 1894.

The fact that but less than one hundred patents have been issued by the Hawaiian Government does not speak volumes for the inventive ability of the residents of this country. Nor are all the patents to Hawaiians, many of them, perhaps a majority, are merely to people in the United States who wish to protect their interests all over the world.

We have had a patent issued for the Jones Locked Fence, because we saw that it was a good thing, and the people who build fences believed it the best thing they had ever seen. Certain parties had in contemplation the manufacture of the articles used in the Locked Fence, and we did not think that an imitation article would be half as good as the original, hence, the patent on Hawaii.

We have been selling the Jones Locked Fence for a year and its popularity is growing every day. As an evidence of what the Fence is thought of by a gentleman who is thoroughly well posted in cattle and fences we publish the following letter:

"Kapapala Ranch.

Kau, Hawaii, March 10, 1894.

E. R. Hendry, Esq.,

Manager Hawaiian Hardware Co., Honolulu.

Dear Sir:

I have just completed some three miles of the "Jones Lock Fence" and must say that I am very much pleased with it, in fact it is the fence for a ranch. I had about a mile to construct over "pahoe" where it was nearly impossible to get a post down, and found in this case, especially, the "Jones fence" was a great saving of labor. There are places in this Fence where the posts are at least 75 feet apart and the space between filled in with stags. There is no sag to it, and it is as springy as a wire mattress. I am confident that it will turn any ordinary stock. I have some two and a half miles more to construct over a country where wild cattle are very plentiful, and as soon as it has undergone the test there, will write you further. If it will turn the stock on this part of the land, and I feel confident it will, you can rest assured that it will turn most anything, except a Lava flow.

Very Truly Yours,

J. MONSARRAT.

This should convince the most skeptical; if there are people who still doubt, let them come to our store and inspect a sample.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.,

307 Fort Street.

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

All parties having claims against SAM'L K. KAMAKAIA and MRS. LINDA PIKONI KAMAKAIA of Honolulu, Oahu are requested to present them to the undersigned before the 31st day of March, 1894. All rents due the parties above mentioned must be paid at once to me personally.

ABRAHAM FERNANDEZ, Trustee.

AHUNG & Co.

Merchant Tailors & Repairers

NEWARK STREET, Honolulu, Oahu.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Diagonals, Tweeds, Cashmere, Broad cloth, Brains, Buttons, assorted trimmings.

NEW PATTERN Diagonals, Tweeds and Serge, Made to Order.

THE WELL KNOWN THOROUGHbred RUNNING STALLION

"Duke Spencer"

Will Stand the Season at the Stables of A. J. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., Makiki.

Fee, Fifty Dollars; payable at time of service. Good care taken of Mares; not responsible for accidents.—Duke Spencer, bay; height, fifteen and three-quarter hands; of the most gentle disposition.

Thoroughbred DOGS for Sale

THE ENGLISH SETTER "Honolulu Girl,"

Bred at the Glenmore Kennels, Berkeley, Cal., Registered (No. 31,098) A. K. C. S. B., New York.

Sired by Lee R., winner of Derby at the Pacific Coast Field Trial at Bakersfield 1890, by Rodney (2,400) from Phyllis II (2,105), Rodney, the sire of Lee R., by Doc D., from Kate D., (3,715) from Phyllis II (2,105) Kate (212) from Phyllis 474. The dam of Honolulu Girl was Belle Gladstone, the only daughter on the Pacific Coast of Champion Gladstone (113); from Zell, (3,864); by Dan, (1,336); from Champion Petrol, (8,427).

THE POINTER "Honolulu Duke,"

(30,853), bred at the Shabbona Kennels, Ottawa, Ill.

by Devonshire Son, (7,847); from Shurba, (3,263). The Dam of Honolulu Duke is Belle, by Jack, from Belle D. by Trunkett's Bang, (3,117).

Honolulu Duke is thoroughly broke on pheasants, with staunch points—an all-day dog.

For further particulars apply to or address

W. M. CUNNINGHAM, mar 10 ANCHOR SALOON.

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To Fit and in the Latest Style.

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THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to make all kinds of

Iron Braces, Brackets, Zinc, Tin and Lead Castings. Also a General Repair Shop for Steam Engines, Rice Mills, Corn Mills,

Water Wheels, Wind Mills, etc. Machines for the Cleaning of Coffee, Castor Oil, Beans, Ham, Sial,

Pineapple Leaves & other Fibrous Plants, and Paper Stock.

Also Machines for Extracting Starch from the Manioc, Arrow Root, etc.

All Orders promptly attended to.

WHITE, RITMAN & CO.

FOUND MASTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, that there are at the Government Pound at Makiki, three strayed horses. 1 poor red horse, white spots on the forehead and back; white left hind leg, brand indistinguishable. 1 black horse, long spot on the fore head, three white legs, branded P O on right hind leg. 1 poor red mare, brand indistinguishable on right hind leg.

Any person or persons owning these animals are requested to come and take the same on or before 12 o'clock noon SATURDAY, MARCH 26th, 1894.

JAMES KURONA, Pound Master.

Makiki, Mar. 12, 1894.